APERTURA DE LA SESION

Se abre la sesion a las 10 a. m. ocupando la estrado el Presidente Hon. Claro M. Recto.

EL SR. PRESIDENTE. Se abre la sesin.

DISPENSACION LALECTURA DE LA LISTA Y DEL ACTA

EL SR. GRAFILO. Sr. Presidente.

EL RESIDENTE. Sr. Delegado.

SR. GRAFILO. Pido que se dispnese la lectur de la lista y del acta, y que sta se de por aprobada.

EL PRESIDENTE. Si nohay objecion, asi se acuerda (Nohubo objecion)

DESPACHO DE LOS ASUNTOS QUE ESTAN SOBRE LS MESA DEL SR. PRESIDENTE.

EL PRESIDENTE. Laame los dosumentos recibidos

EL SECRETARIO: Leyendo:

PETICION

Communication from Datu Adbull Gani Noor and Kabal Mankalugan, of Lamac, making several ~~XXXX~~ suggestions (P. No. 163)

THE PRESIDENT. To thecommittee on sponsorship.

MOCION ENRIQUEZ.

SR. ENRIQUEZ. Sr. Precident.

SR. PRESIDENTE. Sr. Delegado.

SR. ENRIQUEZ. Propngo qua desde el lunes 26 o tan prontos como se terminen los turnos registrados en favor y en contra del proyecto de constitucion registrados enfavor yen contra delproyecto de constitucion, se suprimen las sesiones de la mañana; de modo que las sesines de la Asamblea se celebren desde las 3 de la tarddem puton, hasta las siete y media de la jeche, menos los dias de sabado en que se celebrara la sesion de nueva a 12 de la mañana, en lainteligencia de que al darse la tres se abrira la se-

sion y sea cual fuere el nujero de los Delegdos presentes se entendera que hay quorum y se procedera a a tramitacion de los asuntos.

enmienda Rafols

SR. RAFOS. Sr. Presidente.

EL PRESIDENTE.Sr. Delegado.

R. RAFOS. Propongo la siguiente enmienda: que se suprime la ultima parte de a micion, e sesel entendiendose.

EL PRESIDENTE. Tenemos que acordar algo definitivo sobe eso, porque si no vmos a celebrr la sesion a las tes de la tarde, y tuvieramos queesperhasta las 4 o las 5 de la tade hasta que lleguen los delegados, no debemos suprimir la sesion de la mañana.

SR. ORENSE. Entiendiendose, que el que no ese a la a 3 en punto sufira el pago de una multa consistente en la perdida de la dieta.

EL SR. RAMOS. Entendiendose, que se puede empezat la sesion a las 3 en puto con tanque no se proceda a la votacion si no existiera un quorum.

EL PRESIDENTE. Podemos adoptar el acuerdo de abrir la sesion las 3 de la tarde y procerem los señore delegados estar presente.

La Mesa desea saber si hay dos terceras partede los Delegados que apoyan esta mcion.

SUSPENCION DE LA SESION

SR. SOTTO (F.). Propongo que se deje para un poco mas tarde esta cuestionpara dar lugr a un cambio de impresiones durante dos minutos de suspnsion.

SR. ORENSE. Secundo la mocion.

EL PRESIDENTE. Si no hay objecion, la mesa suspendera la sesion por dos minutos (No hubo objecion.)

Eran las 10:05 a. m.

REANUNDACION DE LA SESION

Se reanuda la sesion a las10:00 am .

AL SR. PRESIDENTE. Se reanuda la sesion.

La mocion del delegado por Tayabas es enel sentido de que se de por cerrado el debate sobre la totalidad del proyecto de constitucion esta mañana. Despues de pronunciados los discursos de este dia y que comenzando el lunes las sesines seran desde las 3 de la tarde hasta las 7: 3 0 de la noche, menos los sabados en que las sesiones seran de 9 al 12 de la mañana, y que desde las 3 en punto se abrira la sesion sea cual fuere elnumero de delegados presentes para el despacho de los asuntos.

Hay alguna objecion a esta enmienda de los Reglamentos encuanto a las horas de sesion? (Silencio) La Mesa no oye ninguna. Queda aprobada.

DISCURSO DEL SR. ALBERO

EL SR. ALBERO. Sr. Presidente.

EL PRESIDENTE. Sr. Delegado.

EL SR. ALBERO. Antes de leer mi discurso, yo quisiera pedir que se haga constar en el record el siguiente hecho: en la Vanguardia de fecha 15 de Noviembre de este año, al hablar sobre el incidnte Vinzons,dicelo siguiente:

> "Mesa Sellama a atencion alhecho de que es incorrecto y antireglamentario sufir durante la consideracion de un asunto. Si es par recoger adhesiones y firmas, mas todvia proque cuarta y anula la libre deliberacion de la Asamblea. (Entonces Vinzons estaba recogiendo una de ellas la es Albero.

Protesto contra esa aserion falsa, en primer lugar; y en segundo lugar, es maliciosa, porque en primer lugar, no he firmado en el asun ningun documento si la enmienda vinzons, bueno las circunstancias quedice esta informacion; encsegundo lugar, esta no es in primera vez que imputan hechos sobre mi persona enrelacion con mis actuaciones como miembro de esta convencion. Cuando hable en

relacion con el sufragio mere una cirtica de este periodico. Por eso, hago constar que sta informacion en falso y malicioso.

Ahora, Sr. Presidente, voy a ler mi discurso.

DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO POR EL DELEGADO ALBERTO DE ROMULOS EN FAVOR DE LA AUTONOMIA DE LOS GOBIERNOS PROVINCIALES Y MUNICIPALES ANTE CONVENCION CONSTITUCIONAL

Sr. Presidente y Miembros de la convencion :

Al venir aqui emente augusto recinto, hemos sido llevdos por impuesos del deber contraido no solamente ante nuestros constituyentes sino principalmente para defender los mejores intereses de la nacion, para que las libertades conquistadas a costa de tantos sacrificios de nuestros heroes del apasado y por los esfuerzos patrioticos de los hijos del pais, bajo el ampero de la paz, sean mantenidas y garantizada por nuestra SANTA MAGNA, que hoy estamos reductando, para ue, nuestra actuacin sea un legado imperecovencion, me refiero a la propia determinacion de las provincias, lòs municipios y otras dependencias politicas, cuyas autonomias deben ser reconocidas y mantenidas por nuestra constitucion no como en la actualidad que es una verdadera nulidd. Para que sirve a organizacion de dichas subdivisiones politicas si el fin y al cabo no tiene las libertdes de acfion para su engrandecimiento socia y economico?

Es admitido por todos que la actual arganizacion de los gobiernos locales, deja muchoque desear a pesar de tantas promesas, discureos y statements de los caudillos responsbles del pais, prometiendo apoyo pas corregir los defectos de su organizacion. Las incontanbles cortapisas y los inconvenientes que a cada pesa progpiezan las gbbernadores, las juntas provinciales y los presidents municipalles en sus gestiones administrativas, por una parte, y, por otra, la frecuentes imposiciones e ingerencias indebidas de parte

dos de parte de las autoridades del gobierno central, impiden para quedichas subdivisions politicas, pudierammejorar sus condiciones sociales y economicas.

Bajo el sistema actual de gobierno, los gobiernadores y las junto provinciales no son mas que meros agentes del gobierno central, cuyas actuaciones adniistrativas a cada paso tienen que, pedir la sancion de las autoridades correspondientes del gobieno insular, ahi, tenemos por ejemplo, la cuestion de nombramientos de clerks de oficinas de los gobieros provinciales, para que, tiviesen efecto dichos nombramientos se necesario la aprobacion del secretario del intrior y del director del servicio civil. Dentro de sus respectivas provincias es no pueden introducir cualquiera clase de majoras, sin pedir, primero, la accion favorable de los directore de bureaus y jefes de departamentos del gobierno insular. Y, para cumplir con estas exigencias, los funcionrios provinciales, tiene que hacer tantas venidas a esta capital de Manila, para conferenciarles y convencerlos de la necesidad de dichas medidas y que muchas veces son dificiles de conseguir su aprobacion. Estos viajes que suelen hacer los funcionarios provinciales son costosos para los fondos provinciales y muchas veces humillantes gestiones oficiales cerca de los funcionarios insulares, que no suelen comprender las verdadera necesidades de cada localidad, cuando muybien podrian resolverse sus problemas propios dentro de sus respectias provincias si gozaran de una mayor y mas razonable autonomia.

Al periodico "La Opinion," en su editorial, correspondiente, al 30 de Octurbre de 1934, al tratar de la asamblea de gobernadores privinciales de Filipinas,dice lo siguiente: "Esto nos conduce de la mano al tema favorito de todas las asamblas de gobernadores provinciales desde que el gobierno insular ha inaugurado la politica de centralizacion. Nos refrimos a la autonomia de que deben gozar los gobiernos provinciales y municipales."

"Apenas se han reunido los gobernadores, se ha iniciado en seguida un movimiento en favor de la autonomia. Esta lucha esta llamada a ser larga y profiada, porque el gobierno insular no parce estr dispuesto a apoyarlo. parexe haber empeño en mantener una especie de tutela sobre los gobierno provinciales y municiaples, considerados en su perpetuas minoria de edad, sin caer en la cuenta de que este excesivo paternalismo redunda endaño del desarrollo normal de las rovincias y municipios. Afortunadamnte, en la futuraconstitucion de la Mancommunidad se dan fueres garantias contra la absorcion de la utonimia provincial por e l bobierno central. Los gobernadores deben insistir, por lo tnto, en que las proyectadas garantias se mantengan a toda costa."

Para somediar esta situncion anomala, es preciso que esta Asamblea, provea en nuestra constitucion, preceptos que garanticen la real y verdadera autonomia de los gobiernos provinciales y muncipales, para facilitar su desarrollo material, porque el progreso de dichas subdivisiones politicas, significara el progreso de la nacion entera. Se debe, tambien proveer en la constitucin de ciertos preceptosk que den amplias facultades a las provincia y municipios para poder crear fuentes de ingresos, sobre todo, en lo que respecta a materia de impuestos de rentas internas, para que el, mantenimiento de su administracion,podria hacerse por subpropia cuenta yno como lo que esta pasando actualmente, que, estan despendiendo mucho del paternalismo del gobierno insular. Pero, es de notar, seores de la convencion que en el proyeto de constitucion tal como ha sido sometidopor el Comite de Ponencia, nada provee disposiciones en cuanto a la autonomia de los gobiernos provinciales y municiaples.Se ha puesto en olvido por completo a dichos gobiernos locales.

Sr. Presidente y Miembros de la convencon . Es triste decirles que por esta demasiada centrlizacion de poderes de gobierno insulra, los gobiernadores, y juntas provinciales no tiene control sobre sus asuntos propios sobretodo en la question de nombremiento del personal de varios departamentos del gobierno provincial asi como tambien de los ficales provinciales, oficiales provinciales de sanidad, superindendentes de escuelas, ingenieros de distrito y auditorge provinciales, cuyos salarios estan fijados por la ley, y son responsables directamente ante sus jefes, los diredtores de bureaus y jefes departamentales del gobierno insular y no ante las juntas rovinciale como representantes elegidos por el pueblo, sin tener en cuenta de que sus salarios, provienen de los fondos provinciales. No debemos permitir que esto estado de cosas continue si queremos, ver que nuestras provincias y municipios son independientes en su sentido economico. Se pes deben der emplias facultades PARA QUE DICHAS ENTIDADES POLICICAS PODRIANDISPONER DE sus fondos propios de conformidad son sus necesidades. Porque, mas que ninguno, ellos son los que debensaber dichas necesidades de sus respectives comunidades.

El periodo "La Opinin" en otro editorial, correspondiente, al numero del 31 de Octubre de 1934, Al hablar deldiscurso pronunciado por el Gobernador General ante la asamblea de gobiernadores provinciales, dijo losiguiente : "Hablando ayer ante los gobernadores reunidos en asamblea, el Gobernador General Murphy dijo que aquellos funcionarios son responsbles del estado economico de sus respectivas provincia. Esto es el pr mer paso decesivo del gobierno provinciales la responsabilidad de la Hacienda publica en cada provincia y esperemos que sera el inicio de otras sucesivas renuncias de las prerrogativas reclamadas para si por el gobierno central para ser devueltas a aquellos go-

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biernos. Porque no comprendimos como podriamexigires la responsabilidad de los gobernadores provinciales si, e la vez, no se les diera la correspondiente autoridad que solo puede ejercerse a su vez, si se permitiese moverse dentro de una atmosfera de una amplia autonomia."

Desde el año de 1907 en que se establecio la primera asamblea filipina y hasta que se organizo la Legislatura filipinos, bajo la ley jones, en vez de mejorar, los provincias y los municipios en cuanto a sus autonomica, cada dia se hace mas peor e incorportable, las condiciones en que se es encuentran dichos gobiernos locales. Por esta razon, es deer de esta asamblea constituyente, prestar atencion en ete asunto de vital importancia para todo el Pais, concediendoles mas autonomia para que asi dichos gobiernos locales, podrian hacer uso de dichos privilegios y prerrogativas para elmejoramiento de las condiciones de su administracion en beneficio de sus habitantes.

La Vanguardia en su numero, correspondiente, al 3 0 de Octurbre de 1934, publico parte de los dos importantes discuros pronunciados en la asambea de gobernadores provinciales, celebrada en esta capital de Manila y son los siguientes: "El Gobernador Vicente Formoso de Cagayan, ha - blo de la lamentable situacion en que se encuentran los gobernadores y justas provinciales, los cuales siendo funcionarios elegidos por el pueblo con ms que menos facultades disfrutn en sus respectivas provincias. un gobernador provincial y una junta provincial esten constantemente a merced de los tesoreros provinciales, los ingenieros de distritos y los superintendents de ivision de escuelas. Nuestras leyes, segun el orador, se han dictado de tal manera que proclamado en grandes letras la autonomia de las provincias y los municipios, de hecho sin embargo las atribuciones de los gobernadores, untas provinciales y presiden-

tes estan supeditadas a a voluntad de los funcionarios nombrados por el gobierno central."

"El Senador Clarin que fue el primero en llegar a la convencion ratifico estas quejas del gobernador Formoso diciendo que en efecto toda la autonomia que se dice disfruran los gobiernos provinciales y municipales es una completa vurla, proque de hecho tales funcionarios, segun las leyes, nada pueden contra las imposiciones de los tesoreros, los ingenieos y los superintendentes de escuelas. Explico despes que la causa de todo es la supervivencia de las antiguna leyes que dierno lugar el establecimiento de los gobiernos provinciales y municipales. El gobierno insular velando entocnes por el bienes tar de los funcionarios americanos que desempeñaban los cargos de tesorero, ingenbro y superintendente, resolbio dedarlos de garantia para ue no quedaram dominados por los jefes filipinos. Y 4stas leyes, pese a los esuerzos de la legislatura que ha tratado de subsenarlas, subsisten aun y rigen el funcionamiento de los gobiernos provinciales y atun las manos de los funcionarios elegidos por el pueblo."

Sr. Presidente, habiendo sido impotente la legislatua filipina para corregir los defectos que acabo de mecinar y teniendo en cuenta la lamentable situacion en qe se encuentra la adminstracion de las provincias y los municipios, es deber nuesro subsanarlo. s Por esta razon, pido sepores Miembros de esta Convencion, que adoptemos medidas sustanciales en beneficio de dichas subdivisiones politicas, concediendolas una autonomia real y verdadera.

DEL BAÑAGA's SPEECH (PREPARED), but he got his speech,and promised to return but has not done till now.)

EL PRESIDENTE INTRINO. Tiene la palabra el debegado por Manila.

DISCURSO DEL SR. ARANETA.

SR. ARANETA. Sr. Presidente y caballeros de la convencion: es me pregunta....(Insertese. Esta empoder del Sr. Araneta.

MR. VENTURA. Mr. President, gentlemen of the convention' At the outset I should give my thanks to this august body for the reason that I have been given this chance to say a few remarks on the draft of the constitution. I have the highest praise for the draft prepared by the subcomittees of seven becuse it is a piece of work that serves as a working basis for the discussion f thedirfferent principles that constitute the framework of ourfundamental law. In making the remaiks on the constitution, I donot have the least intention on the criticisze the work done by this subcommittee of seven. I have the inention to make these comments which may be the natue of a criticism. although in the spirt of cooperation with the members of the convention.

I shall negin with article 2 thedeclaration of principles. Gentlemen f the convention, I believe that this article is a misnomer--I mean the title--because it contains provisions which are not declarations of principles entirely.

The second paragraph which states the color and the form f the flag of the Philippines, is not at all the declartion of principle, for a declaration of principle is a statement of the philosophy of government, and to mention here the color and the form of the Philippine flag, is not a statment of the philosophy of government.

The fourth paragraph under the article of declaration of principles regrding the taking of oath of public officials and members f the armed forces of the Philippines is also not a declaration of principle.

It is a statement of fact, or a requirment that partakes of the nature of administrative. It should be a subject of ordinary legislation.

Under this article, there are many declarations of principles found in different parte of the constitution, those principes regarding the uniformity of taxation, principles regarding the equality of sexes asprovided in the draft of the constitution; there are other principles regarding the form of government which should constitute the basis the constitution.

There is an important declaration of principles that I should like to bring to the attention of this august body, and that is, that under this article, there should be a statement that the governmet of the Philippines should be a popular, representative, and presidential in form. It is absolutely necessary to state here that the governmentshould be presidential in form, although the draft here of the constitution allows or presupposes the establishment of a presidential form of governmental; however, it allows the establishmentof a parliamentary form of government. Under the Jones Law, there is nothing said about the form of government. Whether it is presiential or parliamentary, and for that reason, under the present form of government, there has been inaugurated here a semi-parliamentary form of government, a half-way between the presidential and the really parliamentary form of goverament as it is enforced in England. But I believe that the Filipino people should adhere to the presidential form of government as it is pratised in the United States. Presidential form of government is that system in which the chief executive is constitutionally independe t of the legislature. The President of he chief executive appoints

the cabinet, which is responsboe to the chief executive. The cabinet in a presidential form of government is composed of men of experience, who may or may not belong to the party in power, but the president of the republic, as the case may be, has the power of dismissing the members of its cabinet. The members of the cabinet in a presidential form of government are responsible to the chief executive alone. Under this system, the president is free to choose the men who willbe at the hand of the different executive departments. Under this system, the president is free to carry out his policies of government in spite of attacks made by members of he legislatue aginst him. Under the parliamentary system of government, the acutual and the real executive, whic is the cabinet is chosen by the chief executive upon the recommendation of the premier who is appointed by the chief executive. At the request of the chief executive, under a parliamentary form of government, the leader of the party in power is requested to recommend to hism men that constitute the leaders of theparty to form the cabinet. The members f the cabinet serve or exercise theactual functions of the executive, that is why under the parliamentary system of government, the chief executive is caled a titular or nominal executive. The members of the cabinet in a parliamentary formof government are responsible to the popular branch of the government, that is, if their policis donot agree qith the policy of the party in power or themajority of his members of the lower house, they have to resign or if the majority of themembers f the huse pass a resolutionof lack of confidence in the cabinet, the members of the cabinet resign in mass. A new cabinet is to be formed by the chief executive who cuse the outstanding leaders of the

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party and who will recommend to him to the man who may have the confidence of the majority in the lower House. The disadvantage of a parliamentary system of government is obvious. There is instability of government. Whereas undr the parliamentay system of government. Whereas unser the parliamentary system of governmentthe chief executive can continue in the carrying out of its planswithout fear of being criticized or without fear at all of being unsuported by the members of the majority in the Lower House. In France where the parliamentary system of government exists, there is a constant change of cabinet; there is instability of government. There is a delay in the passage of laws because there is a constant conflict between the chief executive and the parties. There is a constant change of the members of the cabinet who should form or conform to the wishes of the majority of the lower House. That is why we should put under the Declaration of Principles in the draft of the Constitution as a clear and positive statement that the government shall be popular, representative and presidential in order to alow the establishment here of a parliamentary or semi-parliamentary system of government as it is true at the present time, Secretary Torres, a member of the House of Representatiges, once said, speaking of the advantage of appointing members of the Lower House as Department Secretaries, "that the dust in the street is brought over to Malacañang," meaning to say thatthe wishes of the poor people might be brought to Malacañang or to the Chief executive andthat the attention of the chief executive is brought closer to the people. That objectmay be carried out without appointing the member of thelower. House. The executive, as it has always been the practice, can appoint a man who is a leaderof the laboring class, without being a member of the Lower House. There is no justification for the appointment of members of the Lower House to the Cabinet

in our country. The conditions in this country are not like those of England nor those of France. The best system of government that should be organized, that should be established in this country is the presidential form of government. A greater reason for this is the experience we have under the jones law, because we have always adhered to the presidential form of government and it has always been found very successful. The recent practice of appointa members of our Lower House, to the cabinet does not serve any purpose. It has not made any difference nor has it created as improvement over our old system here.

With regrd to the Bill of Rights, the provisions here under Art. 3, are practicaly a copy of the Bill of Rights is the Jones Law. But I should like to call attention, to the last paragraph under tis article which privides as follow:

"There shall be no limisttions to the freedom of the press except those required by good morals and public order. No publication shall be suppressed except and by final decision of a competent court."

In other words, a man may libel a person cotinuously, can publish all kinds of accusations, false and otherwise, and he may continue doing that and attack the honr, prestige of the person and that man shall not be stopped until there is a final decision of the court. At the present time there is no such lee-way under our law. And I do not see any juntificatin for the insertion of this provision in the Bill of rights. At the present time, when the Director of Post sees that obscene literature or a libelous article or publication is made, he can stop the mailing of such article or magazine. That is a most important principle.

Under "citizenship" there are provisions which are out of place. Under Section 3 of said article, it is stated: "Suffrage is a public duty which should be exercised by all those who areq qualified under the law."

then there is another article below tht whic is "suffrage." And section 1 says: Suffrage may be exercised by male citizens of the Philippines not otherwise may be exercised by male citizens of the Philippines not otherwise disqualified by law, who are twenty-one years of age or over, able to read and wirte, and who shall have been resident of the Philippines for one year and of the municipality wherein they propose to vote for at least six months preceeding the election..." It is therefore very clear that under "Citizenship" there is a clear statement about suffrage. And then, there is an article on "Immigration" put in between "Citizenship" and "suffrage, I see no reason why there is a satatement regarding "suffrage" under the article on "Citizenship" hwhen there is a separate and ndependent article on "Suffage." Why is it that that statement "Suffrage is a public duty should be exercised by all those who are qualified under the law " not put under the article on "Suffrage" so that there is consistency in the grogping of articles of the constitution?

With respect to the Legislative deaprtment, allthe privious speakers have mde illuminating discussing on thhs chapter. I should like to say a few words only regarding the establishment of the so-called permanent commission which is, I believe, the senate in disguise and worse than that because the permanent commission is not responsible to the National Assembly nor is it responsible to the people like the Senate. The Senate which was abolished is even better beeuse it can be held to account for its acts before the electorate; but the permanentcommission, which is a creation of the National Assembly, is not responsible to the people and cannot exercise functions during and after the sessions of the National Assembly so that it will become more powerful than the senate itself. So that the evil which was brought into thess constitution a greater evil.

With respect to the judicial department, for the first

time there is really a clear statement of the independence of hejudiciary. In fact in our constitution there is a clearer statement then in any other constitution of any country in theworld reguring the independence of the judiciary because the appointments of the judges are made subject to the recommendation of the Supreme Court. But I share the opinion of the distinguihh delegate from Batangas, Dr. Jose Laurel, regarding the provision of section 17 of the article 10, athat is, the provisions of this section referring to the power of the supreme court to make rules regarding pleading and practice. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to actually deprive the antional assembly of its power to repeal or alter the rule of pleading adopted by the court. Whey does the constitution give powe to the supreme court to make the rules and yet withholds also the power at the same time. In other words, this provision makes this section inconsistent within itself. It tries to gie but tries to withhold at thesame time. This should be elimin,ted entirely so tht there will be a clear independence of the court regarding the making of rules with respect to practise and pleading.

Under civil service, there is a statement here in section 2 which is absolutely unnecessary. " Public offic rs and employees in the Civil Servi e shall not engahe directly or indirectly in political activities or take part in any election except to vote; they are servants of the people and not the agenst of the political group." That is mere verbosity. There is no need of quoting that because we know thi they are employees and they have to serve to the government.

With refrence to the general provisions, the general provisions, as has been said, have come to the a dumping ground for many provisions, some of which

should be considered under declaration pf principles because some of hem really constitute principles of government.

And the other are really conglomerations of disconected thoughts, disconnectedconstitutional precepts. Under thse general provisions there are many paragraphs whic show verbosityl "A National language being necessary to strengthen the solidarity of he nation; the national Assembly shall take steps looking to the development and adoption of a language common to all people, on the basis of existing native dialects." There is no need of putting there tht statement "It is necessary to strenthen the solidarity of the nation."

With respect to section 3, the rearing of the youhh in physical mental moal or social efficiency is the highest duty and anatural right to the parent." Tht sounds more like a speech than and constitutionao precet. Why do we not say only that the government support the development of the youth in physical, mental, and moral and socia efficiency.?

Then comes section 6, which has been thesubject touched upon by all the previous speakers regarding marriage." "Marriage is the foundation of a family, which is essential tothe growth of a nation." Why? that sutement is unnecessary. Absolutely, that is verbosity. Marriage rests upon equal rights. It is sufficient to say tht. This section really introduce into our las a dangerous precepto, because it allows the haband and the wife to have a chance to have a continuous controversy regarding their civil rights, especially with respect to property and to the custody of heir children. The distinguished delegate from Manila, President Laban, said thatte husband or the father can still be te head of the family even under this provision but I

but I say that this provision is very clear when it says that it may invoked by the wife and say that they have equal civil rights and the wife may claim an equal riht as to the administration of the home, the site of the home, the place where the children, are to study, whether in this or that particular school, and no one is considered as an umpire in that controversy. There is really an inconsistency between this section and that provisions of the constitucion regrding woman suffrafe, because theacquirement that there shall be 300,000 women to vote in favor before that suffrage is granted, is almost prohibitive. In other words, that even if there is that provision in the constitution, wy we can practicaly say that the convention did not approve woman suffrage. And yet in this case, in section 6, it allows equal civil rights.

MR. MONCADO. Mr. President, for a point of order the time of the gentleman has expired.

MR. VENTURA. Mr. President, just two minutesmore I shallclose.

THE PRESIDENT. The gentleman may proceed.

MR. VENTURA (Concluding) There is a very important provision, espacially that section 16 of article 13, regarding the expropiation of large landed estates to be hereafter subdivided into small lots. Why, this appears to be ery plausible, but it is very dangerous because it willallow the national assembly to pass laws for the expropiation of big landed estates. Why, that should become a subject for demagogues, it will constitute an issue for them in political campaign, they will always work and cater to the favor of the electorate that they will see to it that the property of the rich men shall be subdivided and allotted to each one of them, if they one out as candidates for

that district. Why should we deprive a man who may have acquired landed estate by the sweat of his brow, why should we sibdivide that if that is the property that he has worked and earned to produce? In this case, this provision of the constitution will allow the expropriation of our sugar haciendas and you cannot really have a paying business of sugar unless you have large haciendas for the production of sugar. You subdivide those sugar haciendas into small lots and distribute tuem. Why, you cannot produce on a large scale sugar sufficient to have expropriation to meet the demand of sugar in foreign countries. And furthermore, this will introduce socialism; worse than that, it will inrdoduce communism here and it wull cause revolution or sedition here because there is that prevision inthe Constitution. I am a poor man, but I an against this prevision of the Constitution because, instead of curing an an evil, it will bring evil worse that what we have at p present.

LEVANTAMIENTO DE LA SESION

SR. CUENCO. Sr. Presidente, pido que se levante la sesion, hasta el lunes a las tres de la tarde.

EL PRESIDENTE. Si no hay objecion, se levanta la sesion, hasta el lunes, a las tres de la tarde.

Eran las 12P00 a. m.